(c) if so, the steps undertaken to meet this shortage and save the livestock from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. In a workshop organized by Bharat Agricultural Industries Foundation (BAIF) on leaf meal held in April, 1995 at Pune a serious concern was expressed about the fodder scarcity in the country.

(b) India has a very large livestock population accounting for about 16% of total livestock population of the world. India has the largest population of buffallows and goats.

Most grassland areas including the forest areas are extremely over grazed due to excessive livestook population and there is a wide gap between the fodder availability and requirement which were estimated to be 503 million tonnes and 630 million tonnes respectively on dry weight basis by a committee on fodder and grasses set up during 1986.

(c) The India Grassland and Fodder Research Institute of the ICAR has gen erated a substantial research and technol ogy base to enhance forage/feed produc tion. Appropriate technology to obtain high yields from cultivated forages and grasslands have been developed. Highly productive varieties of forage crops and pastureland grasses have been developed. Forage production technologies for mar ginal, degraded and problematic soils have also been standardised. By adoption of these improved technologies the prob lem of shortages of arimal fodder can be resolved to a large extent.

Stagnation in Agricultural production in Orissa

5631. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the stagnation in the Agricultural production in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the bottlenecks in agricultural development in that State to increase the agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of stagnation in the productivity of many crops in Orissa. The stagnation in agricultural production is attributed to various agro economic constraints under which the cultivation is being carried out in the State.

(c) To increase the productivity of crops in the state a number of central sector/centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented through which incentives are being provided to resource poor farmers for overcoming the constraints of productivity.

Dairy Development Project in Gujarat

5632. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state *:*

(a) the details of the Dairy Development Projects which are in progress in Gujarat State with the assistance of the National Dairy Development

(b) the assistance provided to the State during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the details bf the Dairy Development Project likely to be set up in the State along with the cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The details of the Dairy Development Projects which are in progress in Gujarat State with the assistance of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is enclosed as statement *(See* below).

(b) Assistance provided to Gujarat State during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as follows:

Year	Rs. in Lakhs
1993-94	14014.86
1994-95	7764.27

(Provisional)

(c) Apart from the projects mentioned in answer to part (a) above no other Dairy Development Project it likely to be set up in the State with the assistance of NDDB.

Statement

Dairy Development Projects which are in progress in Gujarat State with the assistance of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

I. *Mehsana Distt. Coop. Milk Producers' Union Ltd.*

1. Mehsana Dairy Expansion Phase II (1050—1150 Thousand Litres per day) (TLDP)

2. Kheralu Chilling Centres Expansion (70—150 TLDP)

2. Mehsana Dairy, Expansion *A* Upgradation (Phase III).

4. Hansapur Chilling Centre Expansion (70—150 TLD.)

5. Kadi Chilling Centre Expansion (70-150 TLDP).

II. *Sural Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.*

1. Suraul Dairy Strengthening.

2. Uchchhal Chilling Centre Expansion (10—30 TLDP).

3. Navi Pardi Chilling Centre (200 TLDP).

III. *Sabarkantha Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.*

1. Sabar Dairy Strengthening.

2. IDAR Chining Centre Expansion (75—125 TLDP).

3. Prand'j Chilling Centre Expansion (75-125 TLDP).

IV. *Banaskantha Distt. Coop Milk Pro ducers Union Ltd.*

1. Banas Dairy Expn.

2. Banas Dairy Strengthens?.

3. Khimana Chilling Centre Expansion (30—75 TLDP).

4. Dinners Chilling Centre Expansion (20—50 TLDP).

5. Tharad Chilling Centre Expansion (20—50 TLDP).

6. Danta Chilling Centre Expansion (10—50 TLDP).

7. Radhanpur Chilling Centre Expansion (10—50 TLDP).

V. *Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.*

1. Amul-3 Dairy Project (650 TLDP).

2. Satellite Dairy Kheda (300 TLDP).

Post Harvest Losses in Fruits and Vegetables

5633. DR B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated post-harvest losses in fruit and vegetables;

(b) the reasons for such losses; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Although no survey has been conducted to assess the losses in perishable fruits and vegetables, it is estimated that quality deterioration and loss in value that take place is about 25.30% of some fruits and vegetables due to inadequacy of post harvest infrastructure and perishability of the produce.